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TRANSMISSION OF MMS MESSAGES WITH THE CONVERSION OF DATA  
TYPES AND/OR DATA FORMATS.

The present invention relates to a method for transmitting data  
5 according to the preamble of Claim 1, a sender and/or receiver  
terminal, a computer program product and a communications  
system. The use of the term data in the present invention  
includes all types of information that can be compiled from the  
individual components. The individual components or elements  
10 can be structured, organized and/or coded according to  
different standards. Accordingly, data can represent multimedia  
messages that comprise diverse elements with different  
standards.

15 Methods and apparatus for transferring various data types or  
formats are known. For example, in addition to voice telephony,  
a mobile radio system as per the Global System for Mobile  
Communications Standard GSM already offers the option of  
sending or receiving information in the form of text messages  
20 up to 160 characters long. This service is known as the Short  
Message Service SMS.

For next-generation mobile radio systems, such as the Universal  
Mobile Telecommunication System UMTS, a multimedia-capable  
25 version of the mobile messaging service is currently being  
standardized. This service is known as the Multimedia Messaging  
Service MMS. The Multimedia Messaging Service MMS specifies  
mechanisms to transport various content from one subscriber of  
the service via a network to another subscriber. In this  
30 document, messages with multimedia content will be known simply  
as multimedia messages MM to better differentiate them from SMS  
text messages. By contrast with the SMS, there is no  
restriction to pure text content with the Multimedia Messaging

Service MMS. In the MMS, it is also possible to format texts however you like and embed any content in a message. This includes audio and video content, graphics and text. The individual multimedia components of a multimedia message, also known as MM elements, can also contain references to other data known as links. Data referenced in this way can either be integrated into the multimedia message MM as an additional MM element or stored in external memory space for downloading later, for example on a server in a network.

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The disclosure below refers in general to data quantities comprising individual elements of text and/or image data with or without sound that are coded to the same or different standards even though the application of the aforementioned standard is a key area of application for the present invention.

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A communication system for transmitting this type of data essentially comprises three layers: a layer of a data sender with an MMS user application or an MMS user agent, a layer of at least one service provider whose network element triggers the service and is hereinafter referred to as an MMS connection unit or MMS relay/server, and lastly a layer of a receiver with an appropriate MMS user application. The term MMS user application covers an application on both the sender and receiver side, for example on a mobile phone that implements MMS functionality.

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Usually, a mobile phone equipped with an MMS user application does not support all the existing data types or data formats. Current developments indicate a greater number of different data formats for various special applications that in future

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may be of interest as elements of a multimedia message.  
Upgrading all subscriber terminals can practically be excluded  
due to the high numbers involved and the high software  
maintenance intervals dictated by development. It can be  
5 assumed that an MMS user application in a subscriber terminal  
can therefore only ever process a selection of the growing  
number of different data formats. The information as to which  
data types and data formats are supported by a particular MMS  
user application (in addition to other individual features of  
10 the MMS user application) is part of the MMS user application  
profile or MMS user agent profile that has to be known to the  
MMS service provider before multimedia messages can be  
exchanged. For this purpose, the information is transferred at  
the beginning of every MMS session from the appropriate  
15 terminal to the network and stored there. Given that the  
information from the MMS user application profile is known to  
the MMS relay/server of the MMS service provider, this enables  
it to undertake data type conversions/code conversions and file  
format conversions. Only those data types and data formats are  
20 then forwarded to a MMS user application that it can process.  
If a MMS relay/server receives a multimedia message that  
comprises two MM elements, where the first MM element contains  
a link to the second MM element and the data type or data  
format of the second MM element has to be converted before the  
25 multimedia message is forwarded to the recipient in accordance  
with the information from the MMS user agent profile, then the  
link in the first MM element is errored after the conversion  
and can no longer be resolved.

30 The object of the present invention is to propose a method, a  
sender and/or receiver terminal, a computer program product and  
a communications system that provides a data or message sender  
additional options for sending data with a higher degree of  
flexibility with error-free adaptation for every combination of

data and data formats to a given communication system and/or MMS user application.

According to the present invention, this object is achieved by  
5 a method in accordance with the features of Claim 1 and a  
subscriber/receiver terminal with the features of Claim 7. A  
communication system with the features of Claim 10 provides a  
possible solution. The subclaims define the preferred and  
beneficial embodiments of the present invention.

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A method according to the present invention for transmitting  
data in a communication system, in particular transmitting text  
and/or image data with or without sound that is coded to the  
same or different standards, is characterized in the present  
15 invention in that data type and/or data format conversion is  
undertaken in accordance with a profile of a receiver in which  
a link is changed appropriately to preserve the validity of  
this link in the data and/or between different data elements of  
the data type and/or data format conversion. In other words,  
20 when converting a data type and/or data format in accordance  
with a profile of a receiver to preserve the validity of one or  
more references in the data between different data elements, at  
least one link is updated. According to the present invention  
it is therefore possible as a result of an automatic link  
25 update after a data type and/or data format conversion that  
internal references remain valid even after conversion of data  
types and/or data formats and that a multimedia message can  
always be completely displayed to the receiver in adapted form

as per the sender's requirements. According to the present invention, both internal and external references are considered, as is described in an embodiment with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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In a further development of the invention, the conversion is undertaken at the provider of the receiver. The resources required for such processing are envisaged in a message transmission network and would relieve in particular the load  
10 on the subscriber terminal in terms of required processing power and contribute to a reduction in energy consumption.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, a link in the data between the different elements is verified. This would mean  
15 that any errors in the data structure could be detected and possibly cleared but in any case notified to the sender. In one embodiment a decision can then be made as to whether the damaged or errored data record should be transmitted or deleted and resent by the sender.

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The data for transmission would preferably be prepared such that it contains a header to transport organization information and a body to transmit the appropriate useful information. The useful information preferably comprises elements in the form of  
25 a plurality of data packets. In a preferred embodiment, the data is transmitted from a user application of a subscriber via a network to a user application of another subscriber in which the transmission is controlled by transactions and/or information elements of a transport protocol added to the data,  
30 whereby the information elements comprise a field name and an appropriate field value. A method according to the present invention is preferably used for data which is transmitted as a multimedia message MM in a Multimedia Messaging Service MMS in particular on a mobile subscriber terminal or specifically on a

WAP-capable mobile phone as per the GSM, GPRS, EDGE or UMTS standard or combinations thereof.

The Multimedia Messaging Service MMS, the preferred area of application of the present invention, does not currently offer any measures for intercepting, verifying or securely converting external references for easier integration of applications. With the embodiments of the present invention, it will be possible to adapt internal and external references by means of a sending application with such a high level of reliability that it can be assumed that complete and secure forwarding is guaranteed.

The present invention will now be described in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings on the basis of preferred embodiments. The drawings show:

Figure 1 a schematic diagram of an MMS network architecture as per 3GPP;

Figure 2 a flow diagram in which the link in the first MM element has to be reconciled after the data format conversion of the second MM element;

Figure 3 a diagram of an incoming MM in the MMSE that contains a link to a file that is situated on an external server and

Figure 4 a diagram in which a link points to a memory location in the MMSE of the MMS service provider after data type conversion and/or data format conversion.

Elements with the same function and mode of operation are labeled with the same references or abbreviations in Figures 1 to 4.

5 As already described at the start of this document, the Multimedia Messaging Service MMS enables the transmission of multimedia messages in which formatted text and images with or without sound can be received. The existing restriction in the SMS to a text message length of 160 characters is no longer  
10 applicable. Transmission of among other things audio and video messages is possible, but the very frequently used SMS messages will continue to be processed within the system in the present invention with resources to match, as is described in the summary of the prior art.

15 MMS can be implemented using WAP. For radio transmission of data, such as multimedia messages MM the communication system as shown in Figure 1 should be used. The diagram in Figure 1 shows a diagram with the prior art from the point of view of  
20 3GPP depicting the exchange of a multimedia message MM between three participating instances in sending and receiving an MM. This communication system 1 comprises a layer 2 of a data sender, also labeled as an MMS user application A or MMS user agent A M-UA\_A. The term MMS user application covers an  
25 application for example on a mobile phone that implements MMS functionality. Furthermore, a layer 3 of a service provider SPro is envisaged whose network element triggers the services and is hereinafter referred to as an MMS connection unit or MMS relay/server MMS-RS. An MMS relay/server MMS-RS is a network  
30 element that enables the MMS user application MMS-UA to communicate via the network in an area of responsibility or in the Multimedia Messaging Service Environment MMSE of the MMS service provider SPro and provides the MMS functionality. In this example, the interface between layers 2 and 3 is shown as

a radio network RN A instead of a dedicated network connection for transmitting a multimedia message MM1. Finally, a layer 4 is envisaged as a layer of a receiver that is also designated as an MMS user application B M-UA B. A radio network RN B is  
5 also envisaged here for transmitting the multimedia message MM1.

More than just one provider SPro can of course appear in layer 3. This is possible because the data sender M-UA\_A and the  
10 selected receiver M-UA B can be contracted to different providers SPro A, SPro B as shown in Figure 1. Furthermore, these different providers can be associated with one another through a third provider as a network operator. Here however, the simpler representation is shown since the precise structure  
15 of layer 3 and the type of transport adaptation of a message e.g. from MM1 to MM4 etc., is of no interest for the representation of the present invention.

Generally, a mobile phone equipped with an MMS user agent MMS-  
20 UA does not support all the existing data types or data formats. The information as to which data types and data formats are supported by a particular MMS user agent MMS-UA (in addition to other individual features of the MMS user agent) is part of the MMS user agent profile that has to be known to the  
25 MMS service provider SPro before multimedia messages MM can be exchanged. This information is therefore transferred at the beginning of every MMS session from the terminal to the network and stored there. Given that the information from the MMS user agent profile is known to the MMS relay/server MMS-RS of the  
30 MMS Service Provider SPro, this enables it to undertake data type conversions/code conversions and file format conversions. Only those data types and data formats are then forwarded to a MMS user agent MMS-UA that it can process. The size of a file



may change considerably through conversion. The sub-division of data into data types represents a broad classification of data that belong to different media types such as audio, text or static images. The data format however provides actual  
5 information about the coding of a certain data type such as MP3 coded audio file or a JPEG coded static image. The data format of a file is uniquely identifiable by the extension appended to the filename. For example, a static image coded to the JPEG  
10 name and the extension are generally separated by a full stop for example: "holiday.jpg".

If an MMS relay/server MMS-RS receives a multimedia message MM that comprises two MM elements MM-E1, MM-E2, where the first MM  
15 element MM-E1 contains a link to the second MM element MM-E2 and the data type or data format of the second MM element MM-E2 has to be converted before the multimedia message MM is forwarded to the recipient in accordance with the information from the MMS user agent profile, the link in the first MM  
20 element MM-E1 is errored after the conversion and can no longer be resolved.

Until now there has been no provision for converting externally stored files that are linked from an MM element MM-E in  
25 accordance with the information in a MMS user agent profile of the receiver B and for adapting the link in the multimedia message MM after the conversion.

A multimedia message MM essentially comprises a header and  
30 optionally a body that contains the multimedia elements MM-E. Since not only each multimedia message MM itself but also each individual element MM-E of the multimedia message MM essentially comprises a header and a body, it is also possible

that a link LK for referencing a file can be contained either in the header of the multimedia message MM and/or in the header of the relevant MM element and/or in the body. A method according to the present invention is used in which for links within a multimedia message MM, i.e. between different MM elements MM-E, not only the data types and/or data formats of the MM elements are converted in accordance with the current MMS user agent profile of the receiver, but also the associated link within the MM. In a further development of this method, the aforementioned principle can be applied to externally stored files and their links, i.e. to files that are for example stored on a server EXT and are not part of the MM.

Two examples for the aforementioned mechanisms for coordinating links after conversion of data types and/or data formats are described below with reference to diagrams. Firstly, a case will be considered in which a link within a multimedia message MM between different MM elements remains valid after conversion. The second case concerns a link to a file stored on a server that is referenced from the multimedia message MM. Here a link to incorporate multimedia objects is represented by way of example as a Uniform Resource Location or URL link. In theory, other types of link are possible but because of their comparatively greater load during implementation, they are not considered further here.

1. Link within a multimedia message MM:

A multimedia message MM that contains two MM elements MM-E1, MM-E2 arrives at the MMS relay/server MMS-RS of the receiver. The first MM element MM-E1 is an SMIL presentation, i.e. a presentation that is described in a language standardized by

the World Wide Web consortium W3C for synchronizing multimedia contents as per [4]. The first MM element MM-E1 contains a link to a second MM element MM-E2, in this example a file of the data type DT 'static image' of the data format DF "GIF" that is characterized with the characteristic file identifier or extension "gif". The MMS user agent of the receiver is however not able to display this data format. Consequently, the MMS relay/server converts the data format DF of the linked file in accordance with the MMS user agent profile into another data format DF, here for example JPEG, characterized by the extension "jpg" appended to the filename before the presentation of the entire multimedia message MM to the MMS user agent. This summary is shown in the diagram in Figure 2.

In accordance with the present invention, the link LK 1 to the second MM element MM-E2 is now also reconciled after the conversion KONV. In this case, the extension in the link simply has to be adapted so that the new link LK 2 to the now converted element MM-E2 only differs from the old link LK 1 by the extension: Before conversion: LK 1 = "/privat/holiday.gif" After conversion: LK 2 = "/privat/holiday.jpg".

## 2. External link:

A multimedia message MM that arrives at the MMS relay/server MMS-RS of the receiver as per reference point 1 in the diagram of Figure 3 contains as reference point 2 a link LK 2 to an external memory location. In accordance with the present invention, before the multimedia message MM is forwarded to the MMS user agent of the receiver a verification is carried out as to whether the data type and/or the data format of the file referenced by the link has to be converted in accordance with the requirements of the MMS user agent profile. If the MMS relay/server MMS-RS detects the need for a conversion, it has to first read the file from the given memory location and

buffer it in the MMSE of the MMS service provider SPro for the purposes of conversion as per reference point 3.

The file converted in accordance with the MMS user agent profile can then not be re-saved in the external server EXT since it must generally be assumed that the MMS service provider SPro does not have any write rights to the external server EXT. Instead, the converted file must be stored in the MMSE of the MMS service provider SPro in the MMS relay/server or on another server that is connected to the MMS relay/server but not shown in this diagram.

By contrast with case 1 described above, an adaptation of the extension in the link is now no longer sufficient since, as a result of the new memory location of the converted file, the entire path has changed. Instead, the old link LK 1 must be completely replaced by a new link to the memory location within the MMSE of the MMS service provider SPro. This reconciliation of the link must occur before the multimedia message MM is forwarded to the MMS user agent of the receiver, see reference point 4 in the diagram in Figure 4.

If the MMS user agent of the receiver wants to trigger the new link 2 in the multimedia message MM, it finds at the referenced memory location a file converted in accordance with the requirements from the MMS user agent profile; see reference point 5 in the diagram in Figure 4.

Link LK 1 - before conversion:

[http://www.external\\_server.de/public/pictures/holiday.gif](http://www.external_server.de/public/pictures/holiday.gif) Link

LK 2 - after conversion:

[http://www.MMS\\_service\\_provider/pics/holiday.jpg](http://www.MMS_service_provider/pics/holiday.jpg)

In an alternative embodiment, a method is executed in which each external link within a multimedia message MM is automatically replaced on arrival in the MMSE of a MMS service provider SPro by a new link LK which links to a placeholder for a possible storage space in the MMSE of the MMS service provider SPro. Converted files can be saved to these memory locations in the MMSE at a later stage, i.e. on request. The conversion itself in this embodiment can optionally be first carried out when file download is executed with the help of the link LK from the terminal or the MMS user application MMS-UA.

To summarize, a method is proposed in which every MM that arrives at the MMS relay/server of the receiver is verified to see whether it contains a link to another file. This means that, where appropriate, all header fields in the header of the MM and in the headers of the individual MM elements must be verified. Furthermore, the method described usually requires that MM element MM-E that may contain a link, for example SMIL, html or txt, to be opened. Other MM elements MM-E that cannot contain references do not need to be opened. This affects audio files or static images for example. Since the MM elements MM-E that have to be opened are as a rule much smaller than MM elements MM-E that do not have to be opened, the additional processing load in the MMS relay/server MMS-RS of the MMS service provider SPro is very low. With the described method, the MMS service provider SPro can guarantee to his customers that all links, both internal links and external links, contained in a multimedia message MM can be triggered in accordance with the information from the MMS user agent profile of the receiver B.

There are many benefits of a method in accordance with the present invention:

- Firstly, references within an MM and between different MM elements remain valid after any data type and/or data format conversion in accordance with the MMS user agent profile of the receiver in the MMS relay/server of the receiver.
- Secondly, it is proposed, for references from an MM to externally stored files, to check whether the data type and/or data format has to be converted in accordance with the information of the MMS user agent profile of a receiver by the MMS relay/server of the receiver and whether this link has to be adapted accordingly after successful conversion.

With a method of the type described above, it is therefore guaranteed that in a multimedia message MM with internal links LK that even after conversion of the data type and/or data format that this link LK remains valid. Furthermore it is guaranteed that an MMS user agent receives files available for download with data types or data formats that he is in a position to process as a receiver application even for an MM with external references to files that are stored on an external server EXT and are not part of the MM. This is the only way to ensure that the MM can always be completely presented in a terminal and in the way in which the sender intended.

The Multimedia Messaging Service MMS specifies mechanisms for transporting any content from a subscriber of the service via a network to another subscriber, with the information elements of the message that can be used for the message transport, the header fields, being able to be employed very flexibly. In

summary, several options are proposed for supporting attractive applications for diverse known message types, including those in MMS, whereby the efficiency of the message flow is beneficially improved in that according to the present invention any multimedia message MM can be adapted to the facilities of the receiver and/or set up and displayed as per the provisions of the sender. Transmitting short text messages such as messages from the Short Message Service SMS with a link to other sources i.e. for example references to external internet sites that can be called up with an external application such as an internet browser, poses no problem. The present invention also enables structure-conformant integration of known message flows for all known and future data formats in adapted form together with the appropriate benefits.

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Background details on WAP, MMS and cited new code languages are summarized in the following documents:

- [1] 3GPP TS 23.040 version 5.3.0, Release 5; Third Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Terminals; Technical realization of the Short Message Service (SMS).
- [2] 3GPP TS 22.140 version 5.1.0, Release 5; Third Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS); Service Aspects; Stage 1.
- [3] 3GPP TS 23.140 version 5.2.0, Release 5; Third Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Terminals; Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS); Functional Description; Stage 2.

[4] Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language, SMIL version 2.0; World Wide Web Consortium; W3C Recommendation; 07 August 2001.

5 Furthermore, as part of the present representation of an embodiment of the invention, the following labels and abbreviations are used in particular:

- 1 Communication system
- 10 2 Layer of a data sender
- 3 Layer of a provider/s
- 4 Layer of a receiver
- GSM Global System for Mobile Communication
- SMS Short Message Service
- 15 UMTS Universal Mobile Telecommunication System
- WAP Wireless Application Protocol
- WSP Wireless Session Protocol
- MM Multimedia message
- MM1-4 Multimedia message with transport adaptation
- 20 MMS Multimedia Messaging Service
- MM-E Element of a multimedia message
- MMSE Multimedia Messaging Service Environment
- SMIL Presentation in SMIL /Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language
- 25 SMTP Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
- LK Link
- F External file
- DT Data type
- DF Data format
- 30 EXT External server
- MMS-UA MMS user application
- MMS-UA A MMS User Agent A, Sender of an MM, Figure 1
- MMS-UA B MMS User Agent B, Receiver of an MM, Figure 1
- MMS-RS MMS connection unit / MMS relay/server
- 35 KONV Conversion
- RN Radio Network
- SPro Service Provider